## - NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate on the Pest Office Appropriation Bi'.

THE ABOLITION OF THE PPANKING PRIVILEGE

Veto of the Appropriation for Removing Obstructions at the Mouth of the Mississippi.

Proposed Inquiry Concerning the Patronage of the Administration,

bey ask that the interest clause and all other objectionable features be stricken out and left for future legis

Much interest is manifested in regard to the printer of the House. The conference to night of those who voted for Mr. Pennington was called to determine that question. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, presided, and Mr. Colfax was

nomination:—Mr. Abram S. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis News; Mr. Dufrees, of Indiana, editor of the Adas

the highest vote, but this was not con

nell is endorsed by Mr. Blair, who was in the perfeces, of Indiana, and Coombs, of the Wash-public, on the first ballot. On the second ballot ad thirty seven, Defrees thirty-six, and thirteen On the third ballot Mitchell had forty-one, De-

ars, which would have been their royalty fees had the

Frumb testified before the Sonate Brown Raid Commit-tee to day. Mr. Giddings closed his testimony last week, and left for New York.

een years in the penitentiary for carrying away and THIRTY-SITTH CONGRESS.

The President sent a memage to the Senate, returning to joint resolution passed on the last day of the last was on, appropriating money for removing the bar and ob trections at the mouth of the Mississippi.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE RELET OF COM. BARTSTENE. Mr. HAMMORD, (dem.) of S. C., introduced a joint resc

Mr. CHESTAUT, (dem.) of S. C., thought it did great in-uatice to assignees.

Mr. HUNTES said the latter could have their claims ad-udicated in court. What was wanted was to clear the United States of any claim for damages and pay the inte-cest to those only who could release the government.

Mr. Hall, (rep.) of N. H., wanted to know whother the interest was confined to the deficiency of last year?

Mr. Hunters said wes

Mr. Hair, (rep.) of N. H., wanted to know whether the interest was confined to the deficiency of last year?

Mr. Hunters said yes.

Mr. Hair thought this would set a dangsrow precedent. The Fostmaster General goes on making contracts just as though Congress had made an appropriation.

Mr. Hunters replied—The Fostmaster General is compelled by law to make these contracts. The Postmaster General did not pledge the government to pay interest—Congress allowed it in lieu of damages.

After further debate and trifling medification the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Tookus, (dem.) of Gs., moved an amendment to include sub-contractors who actually performed the service, in the benefits of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. Hunters moved to reconsider, on the ground that the department did not know the sub-contractors.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Miss., thought the amendment eminently just and proper.

Mr. Tookus said he wanted those who did the work to get the money. He did not want to give it to those who prowied about the department, and got the contracts, and sublet them to honest men who did the work.

Messrs Rus, (dem.) of Miss., and Frux opposed the amendment.

Mr. Douttrills. (rep.) of Wiss., said the amendment.

persons now entitled to the privilege are exemples.

M. Hamin, (rep.) of Mc., said the amendment had no business there. A difference of opinion on this point led to the defeat of the bill at the last session.

Mr. TRUBULL, (rep.) of Ill., denounced the abuse of the franking privilege. He wanted to see the whole system abolished, and moved to strike out the last clause, which would anddle the expense upon a constituent who which would anddle the expense upon a constituent who

to constituents on public business, should bear the burden themselves. Let the persons who are benefitied by the correspondence pay for it.

Mr. Halk moved to amend by changing the time to April. If it extended to the list of May'it would be after the Charleston Convention, and the democrats would have benefits not enjoyed by the republicans, who do not meet in Chicago till June. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tooms accepted the arkendment.

Mr. Sismons, (rep.) of R. I., opposed the amendment as having been improyerly introduced. If the proposition had so much merit it might carry itself through.

Mr. Collamer, (rep.) of Vt., said there were special laws requiring; the Treasury Department to pay out seven hundred thousand dollars to the Post Office Department on account of the transportation of free matter. If the amendment passed, those laws full existed, and the treasury would not be relieved. The subject was one requiring preparation and examination, and ought to be considered by itself

Mr. Davs advocated the adoption of the amendment, now. They could then go on and perfect the syster.

The amendment proposed, first, the reform of an ab dise, and secondly, a change of the policy of the administering department. The abuse of the privilege was in the busy and account the subsection, and entire the properties of the department. But when three cant postage was established in 1881, it was provided that, the mail service should not be reduced. The consequence was, that the Poetmaster General had unlimited dispersion, and could, if he choose, increase the expense to twenty or thirty millions. Mr. Collamer moved an amendment, repealing the acts of 1847 and 151, appr. oppristing \$700,000 annually for the use of the Poet Office, Department.

Mr. Trunnut. said persons writing he members on business could enclose stamps. He printed out the abuse likely te arise from the adoption of a provise exempting members from the pay ment of teasage. He wanted the whole system wiped out.

After further eclosete, in which Memers. Tooms, Collamer

the effects of injuries received from a fall while intexicated.

AFFIR OF HONOR IN New ORLEASE—A hostile meeting took place on the 28th bit., between Messrs. Ernest Canonge and Victor Gerodias, of New Orleads, in the field behind the Half Way House. The weapons were double barrelled guns, loaded with ball, and the distance was forty paces. At the first exchange of abous neither generateman was injured, but on the second Mr. Gerodias was struck in the left knee, the ball passing through below the cap, and wounding his right leg. The injury was so serious, the physicians of Mr. Gerodias even fear he may have to lose the leg.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW JESSEY.—A Temperance Convention for Northern New Jessey mosts at Orange on Wednesday, February 8.

Election of Chief Engineer of the Pire Department.
JOHN DECER ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

site Tompkins' Market. Between two and three o'cloc

EW SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA —The telegraph has seed to us that Milton S. Latham has been elected States Senate left vacant by the death of Hon. David C. Broderick. Mr. Latham was elected Governor of the

M. Niven and Gilbert J. Bebee delegates to Charleston, and Harvey R. Morris and Chas. S. Woodward as alternates.

next. A correspondent of the Boston Traceller says the republicans have canvassed the State, and have accertained that they will have five thousand majority. Last

plain of the loss and injury from these conspiracies and assaults, they do not see the remedy for such outrages in a measure which, if it were possible, could only secure the continuance of them under shelter of a foreign asylum

For Governor. — William Sprague, of Providence.
For Licutesant Governor. — Isaac Saunders, of Schuate.
For Attorney General. — Thomas K. King, of North Pro-

the use of the Democratic Convention, and that the Hiber nian Hall has been secured for the Mills House as an ad

ering of the culprit's body it was conveyed to a small

THE PRESIDENCY.

Reeting of the New York National Deme eratic State Convention -Appointment of Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention Speech of Hayer Wood.

ed to-day, and, after desment of delegates at large to the Charleston Con-

true that slavery is an evil and its aboltion is a thing to be obtained by the sacrifices demanded of us, even at the imminent peril of the whole country, why does not the North cease to profit by slave labor? Why do not the New Ergiand manufacturers, and the orators and poets, at d the priests who have subsisted so long upon the soft and products of slavery, give up their ill gotten gains and live as the South is preparing to do, upon the fruits of their own intor, depending alone upon their own resources? Why do not Northern traders and merchanics and mechanics cease to barter in merchanitse for the Southern trader, and why, indeed, does not the whole black republican party of the North practically execuse their doctrines by the non-consumption of Southern agricultural products? If they are sincere, why will they not do that? It slavery is wrong, why is it no wrong to traffic no reonsume its products? If negre servitore at the South is based upon cruelty and oppression, why deal in, and use as articles of necessity, the fruits of the evil? If the unanimity exists in the North against the institution of slavery to the extent stated, a general determination to do without slave products would und quibodity on much to abolt a slave labor. If anti-slavery England and france, and the Northern States of America were to cembral in the exclusion from use of cotton, tobacco, ever and rece how long would it take to abolts slavery in their States, and the Northern States of America were to cembral in the exclusions from use of cotton, tobacco, ever and rece how long would it take to abolts slavery in their States, and the Northern States of America were to save, it would rail a victim to the imperative commercial aw of supply and demand. Non-producing would sociedity follow the noft-intercourse created by non consumption, and the States of the North into the imperative commercial aw of supply and demand. Non-producing would sociedity follow the noft-intercourse created by none consumption, and the States of the North Wha

Mr. Grow. actother prominent republican, informs us what the "varity of opinions" and "the policy" of the colled species mean. He belies with condict a "was to activity in this country," and again, almost in the language of Mr. Seward's Ruchester speech.—

It specifies of the day is, whether the men who own their own labor, where daily told is the only mean they have of obtaining a livelihood and support, or themselves and their families, shall be the recipients of this great intensione because they your fathers—whether these who own their own labor, where the property of the mean they are to be occupied by these who own their own labor, the property of the laborer.

Leaving, then, the consideration of the Territories thus ingeniously introduced, Mr. Grow distinctly avous the lates to be.

Leaving, then, the consideration of the Territories thus ingeniously introduced, Mr. Grow distinctly avous the lates to be.

The conflict between the labor that owns itself and the cool individual and the political elements of the republis.

The conclusion of the matter is a union based on force, and intended as a means of carrying on the irrepressible and necessary conflict between the two systems of labor. Such is the avowed policy of the black republisaes, and in putroung it they threaten to hang those who dissent at the North, and to compet the South to submit by force. And to this conclusion are we driven. The sequence of all this Territorial agistion comes at last to this. The pretended howithly to the extension of slave territory contemplates no other result. Why oppose the spreading of an institution in the metit of the same of t

revulsion. And may we not, therefore, in this thank that Providence who has thus far so kindly tured and protected our common country that by terposition the premonitory symptom of Harper's was sent to arouse the sumbering people of the N Asfearfully as both sections are now agiasted, manet, therefore, again hope that the same hand we extended over us to allay the troubled councils of people? But, my friends, we are to proceed tharleston to lay down a platform of principles and lect standard bearers for the context of next Novem selected as the representatives of the national democratic platform and in the creation of those candidates we down to the glory or the shame of those whose selected when the standard bearers for the context of unantructing latform and in the creation of those candidates we down to the glory or the shame of those whose selected as the representatives of the national democratic platform and in the creation of those candidates we down to the glory or the shame of those whose selected as the representatives of the same of those whose selected the same of th

John A. Green, Jr., Samuel G. Courtney, Ferr

Charleston, for the payment of the running exp Fire thousand copies of the proceedings of th Convention were ordered to be printed. After other business the Convention adjourn

Alternates.

Alternates.

Alternates.

Joseph Wilson,

Richard H. Tucker.

Samuel F. Dickinso

Daniel Linn.

Eigene Shine,

Patrick Garrick.

John J. Raily,

John Tucker.

Peter McKnight,

Joeeph G. Brownin,

Wm. J. Brisley,

Thos. Lawrence,

Heary Smith.

Albert R. Learned,

Salmon Skinner.

Harvey B. Morris,

Charies S. Woodwa

Wm. O. Derby,

Samuel McIntire.

Richard F. Clark,

Joshua H. Rogers.

H. G. Van Valkenbe

Charies J. Wilbur.

S. S. Wardell,

Mathew McMahon.

George H. Taylor,

Wm. A. Waldron.

S. C. Deryee,

Not given.

J. C. Harrison,

Freck. Follett.

Jno. T. Murray,
Harry Goodrich.

-Thes. C. Reyburn,

J. L. McWhorter, Edward M. Holmes Erastus Hale, Blank Ryall. Henry G. Beach, Henry Pratt. W. H. Coffin, Alex W. Thomps William H. Laphs G. W. Torrence. J. B. Clark, John J. Van Allei Josiah Clark, B. E. Reynolds. E. H. Munn, Matbew Rigney.

Trouble Among the Liquor Deal The election of officers of the Liquor Dealers' Ass far as we were able to gather them, below. It appears

Polace Intelligence.

RECEIVED SPOLEN GOODS—BURGLARY BY BOTA.—The stable of Mr. " Regert, in Thirty second street, near Third avenue, was cold wed un Sunday night, and a set of silver mounted harness stem. Suspicion fell upon a boy named William Cole, who was "treated, and a lot of skeletan keys found in his pockets. Su. "Quently, another boy, named found in his pockets. Su. "Connel, one of which fitted person several laine keys were "Sodes" then confused that he he lock of the stable door. Sodes then confused that he he lock of the stable door. Sodes then confused that he he lock of the stable door. Sodes then confused that he he lock of the stable door. Sodes then confused that he he lock of the stable door. Sodes then confused that he he locked the sound were taken the cellar of Cogan's abop. "manified Cogan on a before Justice Quackeebush, who under the property of the stable property stoles goods, and the boy."

RESERVED — Homer R. Hambies.

Reassesses — Homer R. Hawkins, who, it will be remembered, was arrested a few days alone, on a charge of emberging \$4.200 from the Overland Mail Company, by means of false entries in the books of the consours, and aubsequently bailed out, was rearrassed on Monday by officer Earron, his bondsman desiring to be released from obligation. It seems that the company have since his arrount charged in the complaint.

CRARGE OF PR. Mind Pouring. — William Johnson, a native of Fagland, was ar rested at Pulton ferry on Monday ovening, charged with p., whing the pocket of James Language, therefore will be producted containing about \$12. The robbery took pla. \*v at the farry house, where the crowd was very great, owing to the boats put making their regular trips in consequence of the fog.

The contract for furnishing new boilers and other as cles of machinery for the United States steamer Michiga stationed on the Lakes, and at present lying at Brie, Phas been awarded to the Novelly Iron Works, of the